

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 34.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## Insurances.

### YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) .....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE .....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd  
April, 1881.....Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. HOYD, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest  
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business in-  
proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

## NOTICE.

### THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

### LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE  
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.  
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to  
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE  
BUILDINGS" Praya East, with immediate  
possession.  
Apply to

J. M. GUEDES.  
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

### TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.  
"KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY  
ROAD.

OFFICES IN NO. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1882. [74]

## For Sale.

E. C. A. D. SILVA AND CO.,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-  
made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White  
LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentle-  
men's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,  
White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES,  
White Kid GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy  
FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET  
REQUISITES, comprising—ORIZA NEW MOWN  
HAY, ORIZA OPIOPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA  
WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS,  
ORIZA ESSI, HELIOTROPE,  
&c., &c., &c.

ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA  
SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.  
&c., &c., &c.

E. C. A. D. SILVA & Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

### A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS  
than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.  
Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles  
of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed  
under the supervision and management of  
D. K. CRIPPELTH,  
Studio 3, Queen's-road.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND  
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
CROWN

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

## FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, PORT & SHERRY,  
of the finest quality, from Coolatta Vine-  
yard, Braxton, Hunter River, N.S.W.

Apply to  
R. FRASER-SMITH,  
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

## For Sale.

### H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX  
"PEHIO,"  
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES

(in Bottles and Tins).

SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and  
2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for  
Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND

CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PIAUAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of

FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

In Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE

L I Q U E U R S.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT

VERMOUTH (Noilly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [17]

## Intimations.

### KELLY & WALSH

ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR, AND TO SUPPLY  
FROM HOME DATES OF JANUARY 1ST,

The following ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS.—The Prices quoted are  
the rates of Subscription for 12 months, including postage, and Brindist and Marseilles:—  
Scribner's Magazine .....\$ 6.00  
Harper's Monthly .....\$ 7.00  
Popular Science Monthly .....\$ 7.00  
Illustrated News (in-  
cluding Xmas and all  
extra Numbers) .....\$ 12.00  
The World .....\$ 11.00  
Weldon's Lady's Journal .....\$ 3.00  
Nautical Magazine .....\$ 7.00  
St. James Budget .....\$ 7.00  
Leisure Hour .....\$ 4.50  
Cassell's Family Mag. ....\$ 4.50  
The Mail, 3 times a week .....\$ 4.50  
World of Fashion .....\$ 6.00  
The Safe delivery of all periodicals is guaranteed, duplicate Copies being sent free of charge in  
case of non receipt.

KELLY & WALSH are Sole Agents in Hongkong and the Coast Ports for "The London and China  
Express," the Subscription for which is \$15.00 per Annum. This paper contains special informa-  
tion upon all subjects connected with China, Japan, and the Far East; and makes a feature of  
giving full Market Reports and Quotations of Export and Imports.

SAFLE & CO'S SHOWROOMS.

### SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING  
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

### STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and  
within easy distance of the principal landing  
places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

### HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-  
men of Hongkong and Visitors that he  
has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.  
Having now in his employ three competent As-  
sistants who are always in attendance, he guar-  
antees to execute this class of work, in all its  
branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-  
ceeded in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.  
Shampooing.....25 Cents.  
Shaving.....25 Cents.  
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED  
RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his  
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH  
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-  
tion ever produced for promoting the growth  
of the hair. The basis of this compound is  
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-  
pine Islands never use anything else for  
washing their hair; they are never found bald,  
and it is quite common to see the females with  
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using  
this shampoo Wash as directed, you will  
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public  
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-  
perties it will without fail arrest decaying  
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,  
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not  
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling  
properties it allays the itching and fever of the  
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing  
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to  
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to  
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any  
length of time in any climate.

C. L. THEVENIN  
COMMISSION AGENT,  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COG-  
NACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,  
WHISKY, &c., &c.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES,  
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26]

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COM-  
PANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and  
ADVERTISERS generally are informed that  
arrangements have now been completed to issue  
in connection with all

ADVERTISEMENTS  
inserted in the  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
A SPECIAL EXPRESS,  
FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the Hongkong  
Telegraph, which has a guaranteed circulation of  
THREE HUNDRED COPIES,  
is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention  
of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages  
offered by this journal as a General Advertising  
Medium, and the support of the Mercantile com-  
munity and the public generally is respectfully  
solicited.

EXPRESSES FOR CONTRACT  
ADVERTISEMENTS  
WILL BE ISSUED WEEKLY.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.

## Intimations.

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FROM HOME DATES OF JANUARY 1ST,

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Harper's Monthly .....\$ 7.00  
Popular Science Monthly .....\$ 7.00  
Illustrated News (in-  
cluding Xmas and all  
extra Numbers) .....\$ 12.00  
The World .....\$ 11.00  
Weldon's Lady's Journal .....\$ 3.00  
Nautical Magazine .....\$ 7.00  
St. James Budget .....\$ 7.00  
Leisure Hour .....\$ 4.50  
Cassell's Family Mag. ....\$ 4.50  
The Mail, 3 times a week .....\$ 4.50  
World of Fashion .....\$ 6.00  
The Safe delivery of all periodicals is guaranteed, duplicate Copies being sent free of charge in  
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Express," the Subscription for which is \$15.00 per Annum. This paper contains special informa-  
tion upon all subjects connected with China, Japan, and the Far East; and makes a feature of  
giving full Market Reports and Quotations of Export and Imports.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

L. ARNE, CRAWFORD & Co., will SELL, by  
Public Auction

TO-DAY,  
the 3rd instant, at FOUR P.M., at the FOUNTAIN,  
Opposite the CITY HALL, the following

RACE PONIES,  
WILD RACE.—Winner of Derby 1881.  
RESTART.—Winner of Maud's Race.  
WILD SELL.—There can be no question  
about this being a first-class animal.

LAME DUCK.—Still a griffin, and possible  
winner of Derby 1883.

BOHEMIAN.  
BAVARIAN.  
WILD SURF.  
WHITE STOCKINGS.  
HAYSTON.

DUNROBIN.—A griffin, strong, sound, and ex-  
cellent hack.

ARLIE.—Winner of the Victoria Plate.  
SECOND VIOLIN.—Winner of Ladies' Purse  
1881 and 1882.

LORD OF THE ISLES.  
SECOND CORNET.—A large, powerful pony.  
SHOT.  
GRENADE.  
CONINGSBY.

A BAY GRIFIN, perfectly sound and carries  
a Lady.

MOUNTAIN DEW, a White griffin.  
SOUTER JOHNNY.—A bay griffin—broken to  
harness and side saddle.

LOCHIEL.  
WHISPER.  
STRATHISLA.—A first-class trotter, and very  
quiet.

A GREY GRIFIN.  
DAUNTLESS.—A splendid hack and perfectly  
sound.

A BUGGY.  
&c., &c., &c.  
TERMS OF SALE.—As usual.  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1882. [127]

## Consignees.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S  
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

FROM TRIESTE, BOMBAY,  
COLOMBO, PENANG, AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship  
DAPHNE,

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods,  
with the exception of Opium, are being landed  
at their risk into the Godowns of the Under-  
signed, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on  
the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
after the 8th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [133]

## Intimations.

### FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE.  
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.  
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The DIVIDEND of 4 per cent., being \$5 per  
Share for the six months ending 31st December  
last, declared at TO-DAY'S ORDINARY YEARLY  
MEETING, will be Payable at the HONGKONG  
AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION from  
TO-MORROW, 2nd March, 1882, and SHARE-  
HOLDERS are requested to apply for Dividend  
Warrants at the Company's Offices, No. 14,  
Praya Central, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
R. COOKE,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1882. [129]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested  
to send in a Statement of Business contributed  
during the Half Year ended December 31st,  
1881, on or before March 31st, on which date the  
Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
R. COOKE,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1882. [130]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY  
COMPANY.

31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C.,  
LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL, & Co.,  
PROPRIETORS.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL  
TYPE FOUNDRY.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S  
Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing  
Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S  
Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing  
Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper,  
and everything connected with Printing Business  
supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE  
FAR EAST,  
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,  
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]



## Announcements.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND, SHORTLY  
TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND  
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE  
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.  
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at  
the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory  
for the Ports in the large portion of Asia  
comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements,  
and the Northern Ports, including Formosa;  
the Treaty Ports of China and Japan;  
the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of  
Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao.  
The work will also contain the Principal Treaties  
between European countries and the United  
States and the countries East of the Straits,  
together with conditions of Trade, and the Port,  
Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for  
the Ports of China and Japan; and a description  
of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics  
taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime  
Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Cor-  
porations have been applied to for information,  
and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers,  
Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other  
Residents, have supplied the necessary matter  
to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that  
purpose. The Naval and Military portions have  
been taken from the latest published official lists  
and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains  
have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG  
DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST"  
a perfectly reliable *volume*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG  
LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it  
may circulate extensively outside this Colony,  
be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be  
ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordi-  
nary advertisement to detail all the information  
introduced into the work, but it may be fairly  
asserted that no such Directory has ever been  
published, either in Hongkong, or any other part  
of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,  
JAPAN, & SLAM.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE  
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND  
JAPAN.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
TRADE STATISTICS FROM  
OFFICIAL SOURCES.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH  
CHINA & JAPAN.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT  
TWO DOLLARS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,  
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS  
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF  
CHINA & JAPAN.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS  
serving in the China Command,  
which has been revised at Headquarters.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL  
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA  
STATION.  
Including the most recent appointments  
and local changes, corrected at  
Head-Quarters.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
HAS BEEN  
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS  
BETWEEN  
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
IS PUBLISHED AT  
TWO DOLLARS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN  
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF  
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT  
OFFICIALS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

## Announcements.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,  
GENERAL CHEMISTS,  
AND

Manufacturers of the following  
AERATED WATERS,  
viz:  
SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,  
AND POTASH LEMONADE,  
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,  
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from  
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.  
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
SHANGHAI.  
CANTON DISPENSARY,  
CANTON.  
THE DISPENSARY,  
FOOCHOW.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed  
to "The Editor," and those on business, "The Manager," and  
not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested  
to forward their name and address with communications ad-  
dressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of  
good faith. All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can  
not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which  
are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until  
countermanded.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1882.

THE proceedings at the meeting of the  
Legislative Council held on Wednesday  
afternoon were not of great public interest.  
In fact with the exception of the passing  
of an Ordinance, entitled the Banish-  
ment and Conditional Pardons Ordinance,  
and a vague reference by His Excellency  
to the proposed Hongkong Observatory,  
there was actually no business of the slightest  
importance to the community at large,  
brought before the Council. And yet this  
particular meeting of our local legislators  
possessed several noteworthy features,  
to which brief allusion may legitimately be  
made. A further attempt to give promi-  
nence to the personal differences of His  
Excellency and the Hon. F. BULKELEY  
JOHNSON; the announcement of the Gov-  
ernor's early departure from the Colony  
on leave of absence; and the observations  
of the Hon. P. RYRIZ on Sir JOHN POPE  
HENNESSY's Government of Hongkong—  
which received the hearty acquiescence of  
every member of the Council—are the  
matters upon which we propose to briefly  
touch.

Our evening contemporary of last night,  
contains what is evidently an inspired,  
and most unquestionably a grossly unfair  
attack on Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, with  
reference to the matters which led to the  
acrimonious personalities between His  
Excellency and the Hon. F. BULKELEY  
JOHNSON which were so much out of place  
at a previous meeting of the Legislative  
Council. Beyond casually observing that  
the mean insinuations of the writer in the  
*China Mail* affecting the Governor's honesty  
and truthfulness, are unworthy of any inde-  
pendent newspaper with the slightest claim  
to impartiality and respectability, we have  
no desire to expose the shallow artifices of  
Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's personal enemies,  
so contentedly leave our contemporary's  
inspired counterblast to the tender mercies  
of the community, the public at large, who  
will not be gulled or hoodwinked either  
by specious arguments or barefaced false  
assertions. Our opinions regarding the  
action of the Hon. F. BULKELEY JOHNSON  
in striving so hard to introduce before  
the highest public assembly of this  
Colony, in the manner he did, a purely  
private matter, have already been ex-  
pressed in language of the most unmis-  
takeable character. The honourable gentle-  
man, so far as our experience of these  
matters goes, would appear to have had not  
the slightest justification—apart altogether  
from the question of privilege—in trying to  
bring before the Legislative Council of  
Hongkong—a body assembled for special  
purposes affecting our local government—a  
purely private matter emanating from a do-  
mestic scandal which could have no earthly  
interest for the community beyond that of  
prurient curiosity, prompted by the inherent  
love of scandal which to a certain extent  
superficially affects all classes of society.  
When the threatened action HAYLLAR  
v. EITEL was settled out of court, pre-  
sumably to the satisfaction of all parties  
concerned, so far as the public were con-  
cerned the matter was finished. People  
might—and did—cackle about what at

one time looked like affording gossiping  
busybodies food for scandal for months to  
come, without injuring the personal feelings  
or worldly prospects of any individual con-  
cerned in the threatened proceedings; but  
how this could in any way justify an at-  
tempt to have the whole disagreeable busi-  
ness made the subject of public discussion  
by our local parliament we frankly admit  
we are unable to understand. We have  
seen it stated that Sir JOHN POPE HEN-  
NESSY has sought to throw the entire re-  
sponsibility of the "discreditable proceed-  
ings" which led to Mr. T. C. HAYLLAR  
instituting legal proceedings, upon the  
shoulders of his late Private Secretary.  
We cannot say whether His Excellency  
has actually held Dr. EITEL responsible  
for giving Mr. HAYLLAR cause for action;  
but we do know from the most undoubted  
source that he would be perfectly justified  
in so doing. However, that is merely  
by the way, and could not, so far  
as we can see, justify Mr. JOHNSON's  
attempt to mix up social squabbles with the  
public business of this Colony.

The proceedings at the previous meeting  
of the Council, when Mr. F. B. JOHNSON's  
attempt to elicit certain particulars regard-  
ing the HAYLLAR and EITEL *reclame* was  
ruled by the Governor to be out of order,  
will be fresh in the minds of the public.  
It was generally held even by Mr. JOHNSON's  
own supporters that the honourable mem-  
ber had been led into serious indiscretions.  
We feel assured that the written protests  
against the Governor's ruling, sent in to  
the Clerk of the Councils by the hon. gen-  
tleman will be generally viewed as un-  
dignified and unnecessary. The following  
is the text of Mr. JOHNSON's latest protest  
against His Excellency's ruling on the dis-  
puted question of privilege:—

To HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K.C.M.G.,  
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG, AND TO ARTHUR SMITH,  
ESQUIRE, CLERK OF COUNCILS.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.

I do hereby protest in writing against the decision of your  
Excellency, given from the Chair at the meeting of the Leg-  
islative Council on the 2nd ult., whereby I was prevented from  
speaking on a question of privilege, from making my motion  
thereon, or from explaining to the Council, or to the Chair, the  
nature of the question I wished to raise, and I request that the  
protest may be recorded in the Book of the Proceedings of the  
Council.

The protest has been recorded in the  
minutes of the Council, and possibly that  
may give the honourable member a certain  
amount of satisfaction; but as it is abso-  
lutely certain that, according to all rules  
of parliamentary procedure, the Governor  
had good grounds for ruling Mr. JOHNSON  
out of order, it would perhaps have been  
discreet to have accepted defeat with the  
best possible grace. We should regret  
exceedingly to see the Legislative Council  
made the arena for settling private squab-  
bles of any description.

His Excellency will leave the Colony,  
probably early next week, on six months'  
leave of absence for England. He will re-  
turn to complete his term of office about  
October next, and during his absence the  
Government will be administered by the  
Hon. M. S. TONNOCHY until the arrival  
of the Hon. W. H. MARSH, the Colonial  
Secretary, who is shortly expected. Any  
speculations as to Sir JOHN POPE HEN-  
NESSY's future, or to his probable suc-  
cessor, would at present be mere guess-  
work, and entirely out of place. It is well  
known that his government of Hongkong  
has met with the almost unqualified ap-  
proval of Her Majesty's Government, not-  
withstanding indignation meetings and  
protests, so that his reception by the Earl  
of Kimberley is certain to be a flattering  
one.

Whatever public opinions may exist as to  
the results of Governor HENNESSY's rule  
in Hongkong, there are few people in the  
Colony who will not readily endorse the  
remarks made by the Hon. P. RYRIZ in  
proposing a vote with reference to His  
Excellency's departure.

"I think," said the hon. member address-  
ing the Council, "you will agree with me that  
his Excellency has during his term of office in  
this Colony laboured steadily for its benefit,  
and has been a longer time actually at his  
post than any of his predecessors within my  
recollection. I think that the Secretary  
of State, in granting him leave of absence,  
has only granted what he has earned, a  
short holiday and an escape from perhaps  
rather a severe summer. I hope the mem-  
bers of this Council will join with me  
in wishing his Excellency a pleasant re-  
turn home and full enjoyment of the holiday  
he has earned."

Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's policy may  
have been unpopular in certain circles; its  
sweeping away of many crying abuses  
could not fail to create enemies. But it  
has been consistent throughout, and ap-  
plied for what was undoubtedly the true  
interests of the Colony at large. The best  
answer that Governor HENNESSY can give  
to his detractors is that his policy has been  
a great success, of which fact undoubted  
evidence exists in the great improvements  
effected during his term of office, and the  
present unprecedented state of prosperity  
to which commercial Hongkong can lay  
claim. With the Hon. P. RYRIZ, we wish  
his Excellency a safe and pleasant voyage  
home, and full enjoyment of the holiday  
which he has so well earned.

In our editorial remarks yesterday on the  
recent Hongkong Race Meeting, we ob-  
served, in reference to the close and ex-  
citing finish between Driving Cloud and  
Hualachan for the Keechong Cup that  
the judge's decision was "unparalleled  
in the annals of racing." Our meaning  
would of course be perfectly plain to those  
who know anything practically of racing;  
but as there are in all close finishes a  
number of sceptics who make a practice  
of cavilling at the judge's decision, and  
seldom hesitate to roundly assert that  
that official had made a mistake, and  
who might misconstrue our meaning, we  
think it only fair to Mr. SHEPPARD to  
explain, that nothing was further from  
our intention than to throw the slight-  
est shadow of doubt on the accuracy  
of his judgment. What we contended is  
"unparalleled in the annals of racing" is  
the decision given officially that the race  
in question was won by "a short nose."  
There is no such term admitted, no such  
distance recognised in racing as "a short  
nose." If Driving Cloud won the race he  
must have won it by not less than "a short  
head," and we are not at all certain that  
on technical grounds an appeal against the  
"short nose" decision would not have been  
sustained.

Although the task of judging a pony race  
is not a difficult one, it should never be  
forgotten that the "man in the box" is the  
only reliable authority in close finishes. He  
is in a line with the winning post, and in-  
tentive to his business it is utterly impos-  
sible that he can make a mistake; at all events  
so far as the leading pony is concerned.  
A head is the shortest distance by which a  
race can be lost or won; defeat or victory  
by "a short nose" has never been heard  
of until this meeting. A horse's or pony's  
head is a comparatively large object, so  
that standing in a direct line with the win-  
ning post, the judge should never be at a  
loss to place the winner. Had Mr. SHEP-  
ARD given his decision as "a short head"  
in favour of Driving Cloud there would  
have been no ground for cavilling; for the  
general belief which exists amongst those  
who were in a good position to see the  
finish that the grey not the chestnut passed  
the post first—a belief on which we can-  
not give any reliable opinion as we were at  
least fifty yards from the chair—the "short  
nose" verdict is entirely responsible.

"An experimental tower for Nordenfolt guns has,"  
says the *Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette*,  
"been tried with satisfactory results in the  
*Albatross*, and as it is eminently desirable  
that the seamen or marines working machine-  
guns for offensive or defensive purposes should  
be sheltered from an enemy's fire, the Admiralty  
are understood to favour the general introduction  
of these towers, if their construction on board  
different types of vessels is considered practicable  
by the gunnery and dockyard authorities. That  
the officers here may have an opportunity of  
judging of the value of the tower, the expenditure  
incidental to the building of one on board the  
*Mercury*, despatch vessel, has been sanctioned,  
and the Admiralty have also given a reminder  
in reporting upon this particular experiment  
regard is to be had to the question whether such  
a protective arrangement would be possible in  
ships generally."

We note the departure for England by the steam-  
ship *Bellerophon* of Mr. Alfred Lister, the Post  
Master General of this colony, who goes home on  
leave of absence. Mr. Lister is one of the most  
efficient of our government officers, and his  
courteous and obliging disposition made him  
very popular with all classes. Mr. Lister's  
record of service is as follows:—graduated at the  
University of London, 1863; appointed Civil  
service cadet in Hongkong, 1865; Interpreter,  
1867; acting registrar-general, 1868; acting  
assistant harbour master, 1869; sheriff, 1870;  
deputy marine magistrate, 1870; coroner, 1871;  
secretary to police inquiry commission, 1872;  
acting assistant harbour master, 1872; superin-  
tendent of Victoria gaol, 1874; assistant colonial  
secretary and clerk of councils, 1875; superin-  
tendent of Chinese studies, 1875; and postmaster-  
general and collector of stamp revenue, 1875.  
Mr. Lister was also appointed secretary to the  
Board of Chinese Examiners, with a seat at the  
board, in 1876. The duties of postmaster-general  
and collector of the stamp revenue will be  
assumed during Mr. Lister's absence by his  
deputy, Mr. Samuel Barff.

The British steamship *Memur*, Captain Ellis,  
which arrived here this morning, reports left  
Sydney on the 8th February, calling at Towns-  
ville, Cooktown on the 15th, Thursday Island,  
and Port Darwin on the 21st. From Sydney to  
Capricorn Group experienced strong Easterly  
winds with high sea and thick, rainy weather.  
From thence to Cooktown moderate S.E. winds  
and heavy rain; thence to port fine weather.  
Owing to the very heavy rains on the Australian  
coast, the steamship *Memur* had to slow  
down, stop, and anchor several times. The  
steamship *Nelson* was in company, off Cape  
Melville on the evening of the 15th, and Com-  
pany's steamer *Catterham* off Port Darwin.  
The steamer *Memur* had a full complement of  
saloon passengers to Port Darwin, including the  
Hon. Mr. Parsons (Minister of Education), and  
three members of Parliament from South Aus-  
tralia; the immediate object of their visit to  
the Northern Territory being to see which is the  
most approved plan of opening up the country  
by railway. The steamer *Memur* brings about  
1,500 tons coal, besides a considerable amount of  
fish, fungus, and preserved meats; and a large  
quantity of gold.

At a banquet given recently to veteran soldiers,  
Count Bianchini, the Mayor of Rome, who was  
present, delivered a speech, in which he declared  
that the people of Rome would rather see their  
city perish in ashes than again be subjected to  
Papal domination. A despatch from Rome says  
the failure of the commercial negotiations be-  
tween England and France is regarded there as  
calculated to induce the British Government to  
treat with this country on the basis of a reduction  
of the wine duties, and overtures in this sense  
would be welcomed.

FOR the benefit of the charitably disposed, in  
order to put them on their guard against being  
too easily imposed upon by the plausible tales  
manufactured by the numerous loafers that at  
present infest the Colony, we publish the follow-  
ing evidence given by Police Constable John  
Corcoran, in a case heard before Mr. Wodehouse  
at the Police Court this morning, in which two  
seamen were charged with being rogues and  
vagabonds, having no visible means of subsistence  
or place to live in, but who, it subsequently tran-  
spired, were deserters from their ships:—"There  
are about 27 destitute men hanging about Lower  
Lascar Row, who are a great annoyance to men-  
of-war's men and foot passengers, from whom  
they beg and get drinks. They pretend they  
want ten cents, with which to get a boat to go to  
their ship, and pretend they have just got a ship,  
and then they go and spend the money in drink.  
They sleep wherever they can, usually on the  
hill side, in the open air."

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester  
Guardian* says:—"Political gossip states that all  
doubt about the leadership of the Conservative  
party has been dissolved by Mr. W. H. Smith's  
dinner card. Lord Salisbury has a very fine  
house in London, and Sir Stafford Northcote has  
not a house in town. Last year, he entertained  
his political friends on the eve of the session at  
his son's house at Rutland Gate. This year he  
goes to Mr. W. H. Smith's in Grosvenor Place.  
But that, it is said, is by no means all. Despite  
Lord Salisbury's high rank, the Conservative  
leader in the House of Lords is placed on the  
card of invitation after Sir Stafford Northcote.  
The conclusion is obvious, so it is remarked, that  
Sir S. Northcote is now the acknowledged leader  
and the next Premier of the Conservative party.  
Mr. W. H. Smith is a very politic as well as  
popular man. He is no more capable of writing  
"to meet Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Salis-  
bury" on his dinner card—thus ignoring the high  
personal rank of the latter—without knowing  
thoroughly what he is about, than he is of com-  
manding the Channel fleet; and so it has come to  
be talked of to-day for the first time that it is an  
accepted fact that Sir Stafford Northcote is  
publicly recognised, with Lord Salisbury's full  
assent, as his leader and the chief of the Opposi-  
tion in both Houses.

THE *British Medical Journal* says:—"A cor-  
respondent of the highest credibility sends us the  
following statement, as to which he alleges that  
the facts are within his personal knowledge.  
Body-snatching is not, perhaps, so utterly un-  
known in England nowadays as some people  
would suppose, and it would seem that it is oc-  
casionally even possible to carry it out under  
legal sanction. A case is likely to come before  
the law courts shortly, in which the widow of a  
gentleman of position is sued for the cost of  
cremating his body at Milan, at a time when she  
supposed he was lying interred in a metropolitan  
cemetery. The gentleman had expressed a  
decided preference for cremation as a means of  
disposing of his mortal remains; but his family  
would not, on his death, consent to act on what  
they regarded as a whim, and he was buried in  
the usual way. Some friends, however, not of  
his own household, determined that his wishes  
should be respected, and so, without the knowl-  
edge of his relations, had his body exhumed and  
conveyed to Italy, where it was cremated. The  
deceased's family heard nothing of this extra-  
ordinary proceeding until they received a very  
heavy bill for the costs of the removal to Milan  
and cremation. Naturally enough, they refuse  
to pay for what they regard as an outrage on  
their feelings; and the trial is likely to lead to  
some curious revelations. It seems almost im-  
credible that a body could be openly removed  
from a family burying-ground in a metropolitan  
cemetery without the sanction or even knowledge  
of the relations of the deceased and proprietors of  
the ground; but truth is often stranger than fiction.

A DURBAN correspondent, telegraphing to a  
home paper on January 14th, states that a cor-  
respondent in Northern Zululand, under date De-  
cember 29th, sends him disquieting accounts of  
the state of things there:—"The general opinion  
in the country is that the people are sleeping on  
a volcano. There is misgovernment everywhere,  
from the chiefs to the smallest captains. There  
is no hand to restrain them and there is no  
visible British authority. The Resident is dis-  
trusted. Dunn's Land is the only territory go-  
verned well. The other chiefs would fain follow  
Dunn's example, but are prevented by circum-  
stances. Many a man and his people are still  
troublesome and truculent. Reports were again  
rife that the ex-King was on the road back.  
Three of the chiefs could not raise 100 men from  
each 1,000 of warriors in their districts. My in-  
formant suggests that an independent commission  
should be appointed to inquire into the state of  
the country. A central administrator is also  
needed. The natives are quite ready to work in  
the country if they are encouraged to do so."  
In a later despatch the same correspondent says:  
—"I have just heard from Dunn's Land, where  
trade, industry, and missionary operations are  
all steadily progressing, that Umlandela wishes  
to come under Dunn. Another chief beyond St.  
Lucia Bay, a former tributary of Cetewayo, has  
voluntarily sent tribute to Dunn. The Zulus in  
Dunn's Land, having been told that the majority  
of the white men want Cetewayo back, express  
a corresponding desire, but the Europeans in the  
country believe that the return of the King would  
be fatal to the peaceful development of the coun-  
try."

THE German bark *Ferdinand* will go into the  
Kowloon Dock this afternoon, and the British  
steamer *Esmeralda* and the American gunboat  
*Palos* came out of the same dock to-day.

We observed the removal this morning of  
the far famed Hongkong Whipping Post. The abo-  
lition of this relic of barbarism merits more than  
a passing notice. We shall return to the subject  
in another issue.

THE Committee appointed by the House of Lords  
to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act  
met on February 28th when Mr. Forster, Chief  
Secretary for Irish Affairs was invited to give  
evidence. The Government declined to permit  
him to do so.

WE note from home papers that there have been  
very serious disturbances and destruction of much  
property near Drinburg, Government of Vitebsk,  
Russia, owing to the objection of the peasants to  
the taking of the census. They even for a time  
resisted the troops.

A LONDON telegram received yesterday afternoon  
states that the House of Commons has agreed to  
a resolution disqualifying the well-known political  
agitator Michael Davitt from sitting in the House  
as member for Meath. Davitt being a convict  
no other course could have been pursued by the  
Commons.

TO-DAY being the fourth anniversary of the coro-  
nation of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., a *Te  
Deum* will be sung at the Roman Catholic  
Cathedral at 6 p.m. We learn that His Exce-  
llency the Governor will be present, and that the  
Consular bodies, as well as a large number of  
ladies and gentlemen, have been invited to attend  
the afternoon service.

THE *New York Herald* reports that during a  
festival of the secret Order of the Knights of  
Pythias at Thanesville, Ohio, the floor of the hall  
in which the members of the society were as-  
sembled gave way, and two hundred people were  
precipitated to the floor below. Twelve of them  
were killed, many more injured. The building  
subsequently took fire, and several of the in-  
jured were burned in the ruins.

THE London *Times* of January 25th referring to  
the persecution of the Jews in Russia observes  
that the Russian Government must feel that it is  
justly arraigned, and we are reluctant in believing  
Prince Lebanoff's refusal to transmit to his Gov-  
ernment Rothschild's memorial to the Czar on  
behalf of the Russian Jews, is of ill omen, as  
showing the spirit in which the appeal to mercy  
and humanity has been received.

SIDI TAIEB, the younger brother of the reigning  
Bey of Tunis, was arrested on Jan. 16, and con-  
veyed to the Bardo. It seems that in the earlier  
stage of the French intrigues M. Roustan, fearing  
that at the last moment the reigning Bey would  
take refuge on board some foreign war ship, made  
overtures to Taieb Bey, giving him to understand  
that he would place him on the throne, provided  
he would sign the Protectorate Treaty. Such is  
the statement of one correspondent, who goes on  
to say:—"As in the end the reigning Bey signed  
the treaty, and Taieb's services were no longer  
required, M. Roustan abandoned him, and a good  
deal of ill-feeling has since existed between his  
brother and himself. He in vain appealed to M.  
Roustan for protection against his own family.  
Taieb Bey then openly declared that a well-  
known lady, who has played an important part  
in the Tunisian question, offered to secure the  
throne to him if he (Taieb Bey) would pay her  
one and a half million of francs. M. Roustan  
never forgave this, and it is well known that the  
arrest has been effected at his instigation." An-  
other account says, that when the prisoner  
protested, the Minister of War said that this was  
M. Roustan's doing, and that if Taieb Bey did  
not submit, French soldiers would be immediately  
despatched to seize him.

We would specially call the attention of our read-  
ers to a very able and lucid letter published in  
the *Times* of Jan. 18, from their correspondent  
at Constantinople, in which the rise, progress,  
and present position of Panislamism is clearly  
traced and described. The writer shows that it  
was the feeling of hopelessness engendered by  
the Berlin Congress as to any profitable alliance  
with the great Western Powers being possible  
for the Sultan that first led that Monarch to con-  
ceive the idea of reviving the Caliphate in all its  
ancient power, and of making Constantinople  
once again the very centre of the entire Mahomedan  
world. The wide divergence existing  
between the political views of the Sultan and those  
held by the Porte is clearly analysed. The re-  
cent departure that the Sultan has attempted to  
take of his own motion in reference to Germany  
is shown to be principally due to the hope that  
Germany will ultimately assist him in the crusade  
that he is now himself virtually preaching in  
the Al Jewid against the French in North Africa.  
Throughout the whole of the Mahomedan world  
he has sent forth emissaries proclaiming his de-  
termination to revive the Caliphate in all its in-  
tegrity; and the exhortations addressed in this  
sense have received peculiar and unexpected  
emphasis from the operations of the French in  
Tunis, which have stirred to the depths the long  
dormant hatred that has been and will for ever  
be felt by the Mahomedan against the Christian.  
As the *Times* has well pointed out, it is extremely  
unlikely that the resurrection of the ancient  
feeling of veneration for the Caliphate will ever  
furnish the Sultan with resources for carrying out  
the policy indicated by his efforts to its legitimate  
conclusion. Its growth might, however, place  
within his hands a weapon of which the danger  
to ourselves could hardly be over-rated. If the  
Sultan were once to obtain over the millions of  
Mahomedans in India the influence at which he  
is aiming, his power to injure and embarrass us  
would attain the gravest significance, and the  
ultimate results which might accrue from a de-  
termined prosecution of his present policy are  
such that our Government can in no way afford  
to disregard them.—*Overland Mail*.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

A TABLE in Carrara marble has been erected in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral, to perpetuate the memory of Lieutenant and Adjutant G. A. Colvill, Lieutenant T. F. C. Armstrong, Sergeant Orderly Room Clerk S. Julian, and twelve rank and file, who died while serving with the 1st Battalion 3rd East Kent Regiment (The Buffs) in the campaign in the Malay Peninsula in 1875-76; also in memory of Captain H. J. M. Williams, Lieutenant C. E. Mason, second Lieutenant G. R. J. Evelyn, and twenty-seven rank and file who fell while serving with the 2nd Battalion 3rd East Kent Regiment (The Buffs) in the Zululand War. The monument has been subscribed for by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment.—*L. & C. Express.*

At half-past two this afternoon a party consisting of Captain Bury, Brigade Major, and Lieutenants Ruck and Headley, Royal Engineers, accompanied by a detail of the Royal Artillery and Gun Lascars, proceeded to Kowloon in a steam launch from Peddar's wharf for the purpose of witnessing firing on the rifle range from a ten-barrel Nordenföld gun. The gun was wheeled down to the wharf on its carriage, where it was dismounted, taken to pieces, and placed in the launch, Mr. Sleeman, the agent for the gun in China, accompanying it. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Donovan and staff were present at the firing. Major Moore-Lane, Royal Artillery, was also present. It is a new form of the Nordenföld gun, and is known as the ten-barrel machine gun. The four-barrel Nordenföld gun is already in use by the navy, but the new gun has not yet been adopted in the service. It is intended to be employed against torpedo launches as they approach to attack vessels of war, and is reported to fire 2,000 rounds a minute, and to be capable of penetrating quarter-inch steel at a distance of 400 yards. The object of the experiment at the rifle range is simply, as a matter of interest, to test its firing capabilities as regards rapidity. As the gun was being dismounted at Peddar's Wharf a crowd of Chinese collected around it, attracted by the novelty of the sight. It presents a very handsome appearance when mounted on its carriage, and is doubtless as effective as handsome.

On January 24th the New York Telegraph publishes the following special wire from its St. Petersburg correspondent:—Following are the results of the first sitting of the Commission charged to study the project to create on the Chinese frontier a new region, to be administered by a Governor-General. The sitting was presided over by the Minister of War. After an animated debate of three hours, the Commission agreed, almost unanimously, to the following resolution:—The military circumscription of Siberia to be suppressed—a military region administered by a Governor-General, and grouping the Provinces of Amur, Palatinak, Akoolinsk, and Semiratsk, shall be organized the Province of Amur to be separated from Eastern Siberia, having Khabarovka for the seat of Government the Provinces of Irkutsk and Chukotka to pass under the direct jurisdiction of the Minister of the Interior. In this way the provinces of Syr Daria, Ferganah, Amudarya, and Amur will pass under the authority of the Governor-General of Turkestan, and the provinces of Trans-Ili, Irkutsk, Yenisei, and Yakutsk will be administered by the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia. The vote of the Commission is to be submitted to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, and, if this is obtained to the sanction of the Emperor. The Governor of the new provinces is to be the celebrated General Tcherniaeff. These dispositions prove that Russia does not feel tranquil as regards China, which has gradually assembled a considerable army of soldiers where the Russians have only a comparatively weak force, and where it will take months for more to arrive. There seems to be a black spot on the political horizon in that quarter.

On January 25th the Madrid correspondent of the New York Herald writes as follows:—By the sudden death of Count Valmaseda, during the absence of the King, and of señor Sagasta, in Portugal, the post of Captain-General of Madrid, the most important military office, outside the War Ministry, becomes vacant. Two candidates stood in high favor for it—General Costello, the defender of Bilbao against Don Carlos, in the last civil war, and General Lopez Dominguez, nephew of Marshal Serrano, the victor of Cartagena. The latter is popular, as he is the President-elect of the Military Club in Madrid. He is Chief of the staff in Somorostro, and is an able orator. The Liberal majority of Congress would like to see him Minister of War. Marshal Campos and the Court party, despite all the arguments of several members of the Cabinet and of Sagasta himself, appointed General Castillo, declaring that he did not believe General Lopez Dominguez sufficiently devoted to the existing institutions. No appointment, coming, as this did, on the King's birthday, and when the Liberals are showing a growing impatience against Marshal Campos and his clique of courtiers, Generals and statesmen, could be more unpopular. The Madrid Press, from Ministerial to Democratic and Independent, regard this conduct of Marshal Campos as an act of defiance to the majority of the Congress, whose liberal and reforming programme this impeaches. It is an indirect blow aimed at Marshal Serrano's influence over Sagasta. Serrano had himself pressed for his nephew's appointment, but Campos and the Court party resisted. The King remained neutral. The worst effect of this victory of Campos is that the Liberals, already discontented with incomplete reforms, now fancy that the Court distrusts them. A Ministerial crisis is certain as soon as the Cortes meet, in March, as the majority will oblige Sagasta to choose between it and Campos. The Liberals are slowly awakening to the fact that but for the presence of Campos and the Conservative element in their ranks, they perhaps would never have entered office. The Madrid press considers the present incident as the most momentous since Sagasta entered office, on February 8, 1881.

TELEGRAMS for Bangkok can go forward by mails closing at Singapore at 5 p.m. to-day and 5 p.m. to-morrow.

We observe that during the year ended Dec. 31 last the number of emigrants leaving Great Britain for Canada was 34,249, an increase of more than 5,000 over the preceding year.

**THE London and China Express.** which has more than once stated that the *Swiftsure* would replace the *Iron Duke*, as flagship on the China station, referring to the former ship now says:—The *Swiftsure*, 18, iron ship, armour-plated, is being fitted out at Devonport for service as flagship in the Pacific to relieve the *Triumph*, and is to be made ready with all despatch. It will, however, be April next before the *Swiftsure* can be commissioned. In addition to her 12-ton guns the *Swiftsure* will carry ten Nordenföld, four Gardner, Whitehead torpedoes, and eight 25-pr. breechloaders. She will be barque-rigged, and be supplied with a 42 feet and 37 feet steam pinnace, and a 25 feet steam cutter.

A MEASURE quite revolutionary in character, called the "Municipality of London Bill," is still under consideration by the Government. should it become law, in the form in which at present it is cast, it is not too much to say that the ancient Corporation of the City of London would totally cease to exist. The new Bill would indeed add to the power of the Lord Mayor, but it would extinguish all inferior personages; and the Lord Mayor would become a sort of President of a Republic, extending over a new City County. The new Lord Mayor's Court would be so constituted as to absorb all the companies which have for centuries existed, together with their salaries and property. It would have custody of all charters, records, muniments, and documents belonging to such vast corporations as those of London and Westminster, the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Vestries, and District Boards, and would indeed possess itself of even the companies' plate, together with all the ancient civic symbols. It is not likely that the Corporation of the City of London will abandon the accumulation of centuries without an effort as superfluous as the new measure. Last session the draft of the new measure was submitted to Parliament but was withdrawn. It is now stated, though we know not with what authority, that Mr. Gladstone and his Government will adopt its principles.

## THE RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY OF KULJA.

The following memorial has been presented by the London Chamber of Commerce to Lord Granville:—According to the sixteenth Article of the Treaty of Kulja, signed on the 12-24th Feb. 1881, the Chinese Government has agreed to export duty on some kinds of tea of inferior quality "proportionally to the value of the tea." That this Convention appears to draw a distinction between exports by sea and exports overland, giving Russia the benefit of the latter. That, up to the present, as far as this Chamber is aware, no such distinction has been admitted, as regards China, by Her Majesty's Government, such distinction, therefore, appearing to be contrary to the Favourable Nation Clause, as granted by China to England, under Articles XXV. and LIV. of the Treaty of Tientsin (June 26, 1858). That this reduction of the export duty on tea from China overland to Russia, combined with difference in the differential duty on importation into Russia (which amounts to no less than 25 kopecks in gold—three-fifths of entire duty by sea) would, to a great extent, divert the export of tea to Russia from the London market, and cause it to resume its old overland route: That the tea trade from London to Russia has of late years been increasing, whilst the direct overland imports into Russia from China have been decreasing. The undoubted object of the Kulja Treaty is to re-direct the Russian tea trade into its former overland channel, to the detriment of London merchants and of shipping: That the concession to England of the *ad valorem* reduction of duty on inferior teas, granted by the Kulja Treaty, would have the effect of considerably diminishing the price of sound teas to the British public, and thus diminish the tendency to import bad or spurious qualities: That the Favourable Nation Clause of the Treaty in Tientsin (26th June, 1858, ratified at Peking, 24th October, 1860) appear to provide that: "In no case shall British subjects be called upon to pay other or higher duties than those required of the subjects of any other foreign nation." That the Russo-Chinese Treaty of Kulja appears to have been ratified in August last, and its adoption confirmed by a recent payment of the first instalment of the compensation therein stipulated by China to Russia: That other Governments, through their Favourable Nation Clauses, are equally interested in the extension to them of the Treaty of Kulja concessions, and we have reason to believe that the German Chambers of Commerce of Königsberg and Memel have memorialised, or are about to memorialise, their Government on the subject: Your memorialists therefore pray: That your Lordship will kindly take the earliest possible steps to obtain the application of the *ad valorem* reduction on teas of the Treaty of Kulja to British exports from Chinese Treaty-ports.

The memorial is dated London, Jan. 16, and is signed by the Chairman of the Council, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., the Deputy Chairman, Mr. H. Tritton, and the Secretary, Mr. K. B. Murray. The following tables with reference to Russia accompany the memorial:—

Tea exports from London to Russia (Northern ports), 1881.—Königsberg, 19,597,200 lb.; Revel, 2,032,100 lb.; St. Petersburg, 4,307,150 lb.; Libau, 920,700 lb.; Riga, 201,927 lb.; Total, 24,058,147 lb.		Tea shipments from China, overland to Russia (Northern ports).	
1879-80.	Congou, black leaf ... 15,189,905 lb.	Black Tea	15,189,905 lb.
	Congou, red leaf ... 15,255,595 lb.		
1880-81.	Congou, black leaf ... 31,751,500 lb.	Black Tea	31,751,500 lb.
	Congou, red leaf ... 10,779,181 lb.		
	Congou, red leaf ... 2,950,568 lb.		
1881.	Congou, black leaf ... 30,424,792 lb.	Black Tea	30,424,792 lb.
	(No Nov. only) Congou, red leaf ... 3,850,580 lb.		
		Black Tea	34,275,372 lb.
To Russia (Moscow) Direct ... 7,130,863 lb.		1881-82.	
To Russia (Kulja) Direct ... 5,138,514 lb.			

The export of Tea from Calcutta to Great Britain during eleven months of 1881 was nearly a million pounds in excess of the corresponding period during the year previous, the total being 40,781,190 lbs.

## THE PANAMA CANAL QUESTION.

The Panama Canal question commands more public attention daily, and is likely to be much discussed by Congress. News received here confirms the general belief that the project of M. de Lesseps will end in failure. The *Times* takes strong ground this morning against a Government subsidy, saying that if the canal is needed, and can be constructed in a reasonable time and at an expense that will make it profitable, it is only necessary to convince capitalists of the fact to get all the funds needed. "So far as Government protection is concerned," it adds, "we have no doubt in spite of the fearful mudslide Mr. Blaine made of it, that any difficulty interposed by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty can be got of the way by friendly and sensible negotiations with Great Britain. The time for subsidies and guarantees of bonds has gone by. The public sentiment is more hostile towards Mr. Blaine than it was when he left office. There is practically only one sentiment concerning the tone of his departure to Mr. Lowell. Even his friends admit that he made an inexcusable blunder."

The correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Valparaiso on December 8th, says:—"Judging from the gossip of the clubs and streets, the tone of the Press, and such semi-official utterances as one hears quoted, there is a general feeling of uneasiness and indignation throughout Chili concerning the rumoured intervention of the American Government in the affairs of Peru and Chili. American citizens here are preparing to transfer their property in case a rupture of diplomatic relations compels their departure, while Chili is making preparations too formidable to be employed against poor prostrate Peru. Since the severe lesson taught here by the Geneva Conference, England will probably regard more closely the rights of belligerents, and not allow the *Emeralda* and *Arturo Prat* to leave her shores until the definite conclusion of peace between these nations; but by sending vessels piecemeal she can evade responsibility for their acts. In this manner have already arrived eight torpedo boats, each a hundred feet long and of the estimated speed of twenty-one knots, and new compound armour plates for the *Blanco Encalada* and *Cochrane* are expected in a near future. This will render them a fair match for the famous *Almirante Brown*, of Argentina; but when the new 300-pound Armstrongs arrive they will be the most formidable vessels in this part of the world, and even the most powerful pattern, and armour proof against any but the heaviest ordnance. Chili's standard is supplied with all the latest adjuncts of naval warfare, and swift, handy torpedo boats for offence, machine guns, and improved electric lights for defence against torpedoes. The *Huascar* is being rapidly and thoroughly overhauled, the transports put in order, and every preparation made to meet a formidable antagonist. There is a strong undercurrent of hostility towards the United States, which finds expression in newspaper articles tending to inflame the public mind, in discussions at the clubs, and even in social gatherings. Congress in secret session discusses nightly weighty matters which are scudiously guarded, but the remarks of senators and deputies betray the import. A prominent American returning from Santiago recently said the officials look upon war with the United States as extremely probable. Chili will surrender none of her rights of conquest. The nation that accepted war with Spain, rather than apologise for an alleged insult, will not yield the fruits of a victorious war. The rumour has gained credence in Valparaiso—that Minister Hurlbut was to be transferred to Chili, upon which it was freely asserted he would be received. That Chili does not propose to release her hold on Peru is evident by the departure of new generals for her shores, and the appointment of Chilean civil functionaries within her border."

## THE FRENCH TREATY.

Although it is now generally believed that nothing will be allowed to stand in the way of an equitable treaty of commerce between France and England, the details which yet remain to be arranged are such that their discussion can hardly be said to have closed. It is well known that the last stumbling-block encountered consists in the difficulty of arriving at an understanding on the subject of English cotton and woolen tissues. The substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties on these classes of goods was not regarded by the English negotiators as an insurmountable obstacle, but the difficulty lay in drawing up a tariff by which the duties under the new system should not exceed those levied on the *ad valorem* scale. Although the matter is fortunately on the verge of a settlement, it may not perhaps be too late to call attention to an article in the *Journal des Débats*, from the pen of M. Leroy Beaulieu, a writer who has never ceased to use his influence in the interests of a proper understanding between the two countries. M. Leroy Beaulieu, fully recognising the vital importance to France of a treaty with her neighbor across the Channel, rather than allow matters to come to a standstill, through the persistent attempts of the French to obtain a fiscal advantage out of the substitution of specific for *ad valorem* rates, advocates the so-called "option" system, by the application of which importers of certain articles would be enabled to import at more than the present treaty duties. This method would work as follows. Specific duties would be applied to such classes of merchandise as the Government might determine, but the importer should be considered the rate unfavourable, would have the privilege of paying according to only the old *ad valorem* scale, provided he were able to furnish the Custom House with tangible proof that the specific duty on any particular consignment exceeded the amount levied under the present tariff. By means of this system the onus of proving, or, as the French legal term expresses it, the "burden of proof" would rest with the importer, and not, as now, with the Custom House officials. The writer further suggests that this method should only be applied for a few years, at the end of which an International (Technical) Committee could be appointed to establish a rate of duties in accordance with the results obtained from the experiment. There is much to be said for and against M. Leroy Beaulieu's suggestion, which has indeed already been suggested in a modified form by other writers. The sentiment of the article, however, is excellent, and whatever may be the objection to the system expounded it cannot be a matter for sincere satisfaction that so influential a writer should have advocated its adoption rather than contemplate the results of a commercial rupture between the two nations.—*Telegraph.*

## THE LOSS OF THE DOTEREL.

**PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.**  
There is every reason to believe that the recent explosion on board Her Majesty's ship *Triumph* has brought to light the true cause of the lamentable disaster by which the *Doterel* was destroyed, and the lives of 145 officers and men sacrificed on April 26th last. The court-martial which inquired into the sad catastrophe came to the conclusion that it was occasioned by the accidental ignition of the coal gas liberated in the bunks, and special mouths of ventilation were at once adopted on board some of the largest ships in the navy to avoid the recurrence of a similar calamity. By the accident to the *Triumph*, however, a new and startling light has been thrown on the whole matter. The explosion was traced beyond question to the accidental ignition of a "patent drier" known as "Xerotine sicative," and this fact has added new evidence with regard to the *Doterel*, making it in the highest degree probable that her destruction was attributable to the same cause.  
It would seem that in the year which has just closed there were three very similar explosions on board ships of the navy. The first of these, occurring without fatal results, called the attention of the Admiralty to the dangerous character of the patent driers, and in June last a considerable time after the warning—"my lords" issued a general circular not nearly specific enough as to the peril to be guarded against—happened the awful disaster to the *Doterel* had then been closed down to other causes. Board the *Triumph*, the diffusion of the vapour in the ship's compartment, its accidental ignition and explosion, causing the deaths of three men and serious injuries to seven others.  
It now transpires that the *Doterel* also carried a quantity of xerotine sicative in her paint room, and this was next the powder magazines. Further, it is known that immediately preceding the explosion some of the hands were employed in moving a vessel containing this very substance, and from which it was leaking and giving off a large amount of vapour. This they were doing, employing lights in the room, ignorant of the fact that the vapour ignited at a low temperature, and when mixed with the atmosphere detonates with a violence scarcely less than that of dynamite. These data we can entirely agree with and explain the fact that in the case of the *Doterel* there were three distinct reports—the first probably being that of the drier, and the other two of the separate chambers of the magazine.  
Since the explanations of the *Triumph* disaster one of the carpenters on board the *Doterel* has come forward to describe the storage of the xerotine sicative. It is stated that the room in which it was contained was separated from the magazine only by a thin sheet of metal. A barrel containing the drier had been burst by some means, and the exuding liquid gave off a disagreeable vapour. Hands were sent down "mop up" the liquid and to remove the vessel, and this was being done when the ship blew up. The carpenter has no doubt that the sicative became ignited, and that it fired the gunpowder. This view did not actually cut off the magazine from the paint room, but not fitting light at the bottom, and as a matter of fact, a portion of the fluid flowed through into the magazine under the metal plate.  
This matter will be at once referred to the committee now investigating coal gas explosions in the navy, sitting under the presidency of Vice-Admiral Laird, C.B., and comprising among its members Mr. W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S., Chief Mineral Inspector to Woods and Forests; Mr. F. Noel, C.B., F.R.S., Chemist to the War Department; Mr. C. H. C. Ivelly, R.N., Chief Inspector of Machinery; Mr. E. W. Allen, Chief Constructor; Peabrook Dockyard; Mr. James Dunn, Chief Draughtsman to the Admiralty; Mr. William Weston, Admiralty Chemist; Portsmouth; Mr. E. Watson, Admiralty. The committee were again on the 24th for the special investigation of the subject. The Government, it is understood, have also determined to re-open the *Doterel* court-martial to inquire into the facts above stated.

## A VENERABLE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, says a writer in *Truth*, is among the most interesting and venerable of existing British institutions. He was born on Oct. 24, 1784—that is, in the first year of Pitt's long Premiership, while Canning still learned "repetition" at Eton, before Wellington had entered the army or Byron had seen the light, while Frederick the Great still reigned over Prussia, and Catherine II. wielded the sceptre of the Czars, and while the French Revolution was yet a thing of the future, though dimly foreseen by a few shrewd observers. It is wonderful to think of the men with whom Sir Moses might have conversed, and of the historical events concerning which he might be able to relate the testimony of eye-witnesses. As a child he had seen Wesley, Reynolds, Mansfield, Burke, Burns, Horace Walpole—to take at random a few names of celebrities who disappeared from this earth in the last decade of the eighteenth century. He might have been a spectator of the execution of Louis XVI., indeed, if one supposes him to have travelled in boyhood, there is no end to the list of notable men on whom his might have been privileged to gaze. William Mervin, the translator, who died in 1799, at the age of eighty-nine, might have told the lad (already old enough to understand) anecdotes about the South Sea Bubble, the insurrection of 1745, the change of the calendar, and the outcry at the loss of the eleven days. Mervin lived in times when women were occasionally buried alive, and men drawn and quartered. Four lives like that of Sir Moses Montefiore take us back, beyond the Reformation, into the reigns of Henry VII., Isabella the Catholic, and Alexander VI. Three more, and we are among the contemporaries of Isaac of York and Sir Brian de Bois-Guilbert; from whom, moreover, recent occurrences in Germany and Russia seem to show that we are not quite so far removed in spirit as could be wished. Sir Moses declares that religious tolerance is scarcely understood out of England; which proves that, if a few before all things, the baronet is a thoroughgoing one. On the other hand, the country of his birth has reason to be proud of him. His life may, roughly speaking, be divided into two parts. During the first he was making money; during the second he has been giving it away. The Jews are proverbially generous with their money—no matter how they have come by it, but few persons are aware of the numerous claims which a wealthy Jew, as such, must be prepared to satisfy. The thrift of the race, as Mr. Dickens observes, has been much overrated. "Fond of display, extravagant in their habits, and given over to good living, the Jews are often poor." Now, though the Jews cheerfully contribute to Christian charities, Christians have been in no hurry to return the compliment; and the wealthy members of the Hebrew community are pretty severely taxed in consequence. Sir Moses, like his old friend, Lord Beaconsfield, belongs to the Sephardim branch of the Israelitish family. In fact, he is a kind of unofficial head of the English Sephardim, exercising the authority which must fall to high character and great wealth. And yet, so nume-

rous and splendid have been his acts of benevolence, that he is, probably, a poorer man now than he was forty years ago. As Sir Moses is the first of his faith who has borne the Ulster hand, so he was the first to receive the accolade. The Queen dubbed him a knight on the occasion of her first state visit to the City, in 1837, when she went to dine with the new Lord Mayor (Sir John Cowan) and the sheriffs, of whom Sir Moses was one. Only two years before, the first Jew Sheriff of London had been elected in the person of Mr. David Salomons, when Lord Melbourne succeeded in passing an Act of Parliament to enable him to serve. Sir Moses Montefiore is at least well-known abroad as in England. When he was a little younger, any Continental Government that worried the Jews had to reckon with him, and found that he was not to be trifled with. This mild-mannered, yet rather positive, Hebrew seemed always to have the English Cabinet behind him—the Chancellor of the Exchequer being possibly a link to connect the secretary of Sir Moses with the action of the sovereign or state for Foreign Affairs. No amateur diplomatist ever effected so much for the cause he had at heart.

## THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

In the course of a few days the presidents of the University Boat Clubs at Oxford and Cambridge will be busily engaged preparing for the coming encounter. When once the crews get regularly to work the task of selection will rapidly proceed, a definite settlement of the crews will soon be arrived at, and by the second or third week in March the rival blues will once more make their appearance on the metropolitan tide-way. A large number of new hands are not likely to be needed this year at either university. The Oxonians will not require more than four, and possibly only three, new hands; and at Cambridge (where practice commenced on Jan. 18) there will probably be the same number of old hands at the president's disposal. Of the Oxford "Blues," Buck and Paterson are still in residence, the last-named gentleman having been elected president for the ensuing term. West, last year's victorious stroke, and Kindersley, that row once more, and possibly one other old "Blue" will be available. The four gentlemen referred to above were the best of the victorious eight of last year does not admit of a doubt. Consequently the advantage which Oxford at present possesses over her opponents is by no means inconsiderable. The Cambridge crew of 1881 was a very inferior one. The best oarsman in that eight—namely, the gentleman who occupied the stroke thwart—is not likely to be again available; and the Light Blues will have great difficulty in adequately filling the place he has left vacant. Watson-Taylor, last year's president, will also be an absentee. The only "Blues" of last year in residence are Lambert (the president), Moore, Hutchinson, Gridley, and Atkin. Whether all these gentlemen will row again is not as yet definitely known. That the other members of the 1881 crew will be unable to give their services this year seems tolerably certain. Under these circumstances, therefore, the Dark Blues will start under more favourable auspices than their opponents. West, who has twice stroked the Oxonians to victory, would be a most valuable acquisition to a crew at any time. The addition of another year to his age has of course in no way impaired his general physique; and although he has been absent from the river for some time he will probably soon acquire his old style, even if he does not eventually prove to be a better oarsman than ever. Cambridge are badly off for a stroke. Attempts will probably be made to obtain the services of that of Baillie, but there is not much prospect that these attempts will prove successful. Both are engaged in more important avocations, which probably neither will be able to neglect. The post of honour, therefore, will fall between the two strokes of the trial eights of last year. Of these there can be no doubt that Atkin will ultimately be selected—assuming, of course, that none of the old hands are prevailed upon to accede to the president's importunity. In the trial eight race at Ely, Atkin rowed a winning race all the way, and he had therefore but little opportunity in that contest of showing what he is really capable of doing. He row a long stroke, and is many ways inferior to West. The Cantabs, however, will have no difficulty in finding a good No. 7. If Moore does not row at that thwart it will probably be offered to Beauchamp, of First Trinity. He held the same position in the winning trial eight last December. The seat immediately behind will probably be taken by Fairbairn, of Jesus. This gentleman comes of a good rowing family. Although untrained, he proved to great advantage in the trial eights; and his weight—upwards of 13 stone—combined with good watermanship, fairly points to the conclusion that he will eventually prove to be one of the best oarsmen in this year's crew. The president will most likely resume his old seat in the centre of the boat; and Gridley, having considerable experience at Eton and Henley, as well as at Putney, will probably again take the bow oar. Green, of Lady Margaret, and Gubbins, of First Trinity, may be looked upon as the most promising candidates for the fourth thwart, while Jones, of Jesus, who rowed in the race three years ago, will perhaps be located at No. 2. In his early days this gentleman was not a first-rate oarsman, and it has always been a marvel that he should ever have rowed in the race at all; but recently he has improved considerably, and his prospect of again rowing at Putney is good. To prognosticate how the Oxford boat will eventually be constituted is not an easy task. West, if he rows at all, will of course take the stroke oar, and Kindersley will go to No. 5. The seventh thwart might be occupied by Duck; but how the other seats will be filled it is impossible to say. But there will have one of them, while for the other four places there will be a keen competition. Ainslie, of Oriel, who has rowed two consecutive years in the trial eights, will probably be tried, and may be successful in winning his blue. Bourne, of New, and Puxley, of Brasenose, on their Eton reputation, ought also to be considered; while Paul, of Wadham, Baillie, of Brasenose, and Todd-Naylor, of University, may also be set down as promising men. As regards the old hands, Oxford is undoubtedly better off than Cambridge; but with respect to the new men the latter has the advantage. The rowing displayed in the Cambridge trial eights was manifestly superior to that exhibited at Moulsoford. For this reason it is quite possible that the two crews may eventually prove to be more evenly matched than is expected.—*Overland Mail.*

## THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

At Consett County Court on Wednesday, Jan. 4th, before Judge Meynell, Thomas McDonald, of Consett, sued Thomas Bowe, of Consett, to recover to amount of a bet and deposit made respecting the Portland Plate, run at Doncaster. For this event the plaintiff backed three horses to win, viz., Angelina at 7 to 1, Experiment at 1 to 1, and Mowbray at 8 to 1, the defendant laying the odds. Mowbray won the Plate, and the plaintiff sued defendant for the amount of the bet and the sum of 14. 10s. which plaintiff deposited with him. His honour said the law regarded betting as an illegal practice, and judgment would therefore be given for defendant. Plaintiff wished to know if he could recover the deposit, but his honour replied in the negative.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE INDIAN MAIL.**  
The direct steamer, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the morning of the 18th February, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 7th instant.

**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
The O. & C. steamer *Gaelic*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 18th February, and may be expected here on the 19th instant.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Heath*, from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin, for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th February, and is due here on or about the 4th instant.  
The steamer *Orion*, from Sydney, via Freemantle, W.A., arrived at Southampton, on route for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th February.  
The steamer *Nelson* left Sydney on the 6th February, and is due here on or about the 4th instant.

The O. S. Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon* left Singapore on the forenoon of the 25th February, and may be expected here on or about the 5th instant.

The steamer *Glanis Castle* left Singapore on the 26th February, and is due here on or about the 6th instant.

The steamship *Glenagles* left Singapore on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 7th.

The O. S. Co.'s steamer *Prism* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 7th.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Tannadice* left Sydney on the 18th February, and is due here on or about the 12th instant.

## Intimations.

NAVAL CONTRACT 1882-83.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Undersigned, until Noon, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, from Persons desirous of SUPPLYING the following ARTICLES for the use of H.M. NAVY for the year 1882-83, viz:—  
BISCUITS. RAISINS.  
SOFT BREAD. RICE.  
FRESH BEEF. SUGAR.  
FRESH VEGETABLES. TEA.  
WATER.

Printed Forms of Tenders and further Particulars can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.

The right to reject the lowest, or any Tender, is reserved.  
E. B. JOREY, Storekeeper.  
H.M. Victualling Yard,  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1882. [136]

## HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

### NOTICE.

A COMPLETE REPORT of the HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882, IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" is now in the press and will be ready in a day or two.  
PRICE: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.  
As only a limited number will be printed orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, No. 6, Peddar's Hill.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.

## THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

WILL BE SOLD BY  
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

## THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

WILL CONTAIN  
THE REVISED ISSUE OF THE  
POSTAL GUIDE.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

## THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

WILL BE SOLD BY  
Messrs. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

## THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

WILL CONTAIN  
THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS  
OF THE BUFFS

NOW ON THE WAY TO THIS STATION.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

## THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

WILL CONTAIN  
A LIST OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES  
Of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Consuls, Professional Men, and Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

## THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

WILL CONTAIN  
AN INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES  
OF HONGKONG.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. FRASER & SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents in London and Sydney.

Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced and audited, and every description of Accountant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: NINE till FOUR.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.



